

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting,  
Held November 2, 1906.**

Meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—From the Lady Garment Workers—Julius Zygo. Barbers—Chas. Koch. Electrical Workers, No. 151—R. L. Walker.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Filed*: From the District Council of Painters, indorsing the candidacy of Brother C. M. Haybl for Clerk of Supreme Court. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*: From the Metal Polishers' Union, No. 68, of Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting organized labor not to patronize the Pettibone Regalia Co. until such time they have their work done in fair shops. From the Machinists, No. 68, notifying Council that their members are on strike in the San Francisco Auto Livery Co., and request their friends of organized labor not to patronize the said company. *Referred to Executive Committee*: From the President of the Barber Shop Porters, protesting against wage scale presented by local to Council for indorsement. From the Janitors' Union, requesting boycott on the Central Theater for employing non-union members. From the Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, requesting a boycott on the Capitol Restaurant. *Referred to Organizing Committee*: From the Paste Makers, in reference to strengthening their local organization.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Machinists—Report that their members are still on strike in the Auto Livery Co. Musicians—Report that a grievous mistake had been made in stating that the Coliseum Skating Rink was unfair, which mistake they desired to rectify and feel at this time very grateful to the proprietors of said rink for employing none but union labor; and further report that it was the intention to notify organized labor that the Grauman Skating Rink, on the corner of Haight and Page streets, are importing music for that concern, and also notify the Council that the union's officials have been unable to make a satisfactory adjustment with either Mr. Lundstrom, the hatter, who is interested, or Mr. Gorman, the proprietor. Postal Clerks—Report that the Government has increased the salaries of all the six and seven hundred dollar a year clerks; initiating new members; local making good progress. Molders—Business good; are endeavoring to organize all molders in the inside towns of this State, and lending special efforts in again reorganizing the Molders of Los Angeles. Milkmen—Business good; urge the delegates to insist upon the label on cans. Electrical Workers—Business good; report that the Board of Arbitration is now in session in reference to the controversy with the United Railroads. Beer Bottlers—Report that they intend to establish a system of agitation in reference to the label on all bottled beers, in order to off set the contemplated action of the employers who are desirous of discontinuing the putting on of labels on their products, and they further request the assistance of organized labor in demanding the label when making purchases. Steam Fitters—Report that they are having some disagreement with the United Engineering Co., who refused to pay the regular wage scale to Steam Fitters. Barbers—Request delegates to insist upon the monthly working button on all barbers when having work done; and further request delegates not to patronize any shop that opens up prior to 8 o'clock a. m. Also state that the shops at 222 East street and at Steuart and Mission are violating agreement with union.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Recommend: 1—That the Secretary and Brother Frankel interview R. P. Jennings, chairman of the California Promotion Committee, to answer his communication of recent date. 2—That the resolution adopted by Council last meeting in reference to requesting President Roosevelt to withhold the letting of the contract to Chinese labor in the Canal Zone, and that the whole subject matter be referred to the American Federation of Labor to carry out, and that Delegate J. J. O'Neill

present the same for indorsement at the convention. 3—That the Secretary investigate the financial condition of the Street Railroad Construction Workers' Union, and report at the next meeting; concurred in. 4—That the wage scale and agreement of the Undertakers' Union be laid over for one week, no committee appearing; concurred in. Committee on Safes report progress and request the unions desiring safes to acquaint committee at once.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Will hold their next regular meeting on next Thursday evening, November 8th, at the office of the Council, 312 Fourteenth street.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE**—The Hall Association reports that the hall is nearing completion and that building is now occupied by many of the organizations, both for meeting places and offices; also report that there are a few evenings left yet to be rented and would request those desiring meeting places to interview John Kean, Superintendent of the building, who can be found on the premises.

Moved and seconded that Brother L. Michelson, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, be granted the floor; carried.

Brother Michelson reported that the Hall Association intends holding literary and social exercises on Wednesday evening, November 28th, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the Labor Council Hall, and request the delegates and their friends to be in attendance. Tickets for the same can be had at the office of the Labor Council.

**NEW BUSINESS**—Moved and seconded that the Hall Association use their own discretion in the renting of the halls; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Cloak Makers, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$20; Waiters, \$20; Ladies' Tailors' Union, \$7; Tailors, \$4; Horseshoers, \$4; Hatters, \$2; Postal Clerks, \$4; Steam Fitters, \$4; Machinists, \$20. Total, \$89.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.40; stenographer, \$15; Financial Secretary, \$15; P. O'Brien, salary, \$10; Labor Council Hall Association, hall and office rent for November, \$57.50; H. S. Crocker Co., 1 typewriting, desk, \$28; Holmes Bros., 1 chair and table, \$24; 2 union-made gavels, \$2.40; 1 cabinet, \$25; postage, \$3; 2 rubber stamps, 40 cents. Total, \$211.70.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

**LABOR EXPOSITION DELAYED.**

The union labor exposition which was planned to be held in Minneapolis during the two weeks that the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be in session here, has been abandoned for the present. It was found that a suitable building could not be procured and the time was too limited to make the exposition a success. Now it is proposed to hold it at Jamestown, Va., next summer, when the world's fair is being held there. The management of the Jamestown exposition is ready to give the American Federation of Labor all the space it requires for an exhibit and in addition will give it the benefit of the publicity department to advertise it.

When the attention of President Gompers was called to the offer a few days ago he declared he was much impressed with the idea. He will have to consult his colleagues on the Executive Council, and particularly Max Morris, Fourth Vice-President, who was intrusted with making the arrangements for the exhibit at Minneapolis before finally deciding.

For several years the "hands across the sea" sentiment has been growing stronger among labor unions, but the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union has brought practical results out of it. Recently the bakers here perfected an arrangement with the operative bakers of Scotland through which each will recognize the cards of the other and admit members on either side of the ocean to all rights and privileges without initiation. Similar arrangements are being made with the bakers in Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, but the negotiations have not yet reached completion. The English and Irish bakers have refused to fall in with the idea.

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**Garments worth \$15, \$18, \$20 & \$22.50 for \$9.65**

**Splendid new Suits and Overcoats, in the newest and smartest styles, for fall and winter wear. There is an unlimited assortment of materials and a variety of styles in the Overcoats and Cravenettes, and the suits are in fine dark gray and brown cheviots, cashmeres and worsteds of many patterns. All have broad shoulders and splendid close-fitting collars. In point of style and merit, they are not surpassed by the customs tailored garments.**

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*Every Dollar Spent on Market Street Helps Build the Real San Francisco*

## GREEN TAG SALE

Every article in Kragens has a Green Tag attached and a Green Tag, you know, means a cut price. The Green Tag Sale is a semi-annual institution at Kragens and is the sale of all cheap lots of merchandise Kragens bought of manufacturers needing money. The WORKINGMAN, his wife and children can buy everything they need at Kragens. Kragens completely out-fits you.

The Department of Draperies and Jewelry affords money-saving opportunities.

### SUITS, OVERCOATS AND CRAVENETTES \$12.50

By paying \$1.00 a week you can buy at Kragens a Priestley Cravenette, ordinarily \$20.00 to \$25.00 and the "GREEN TAG" Price at Kragens now is.....\$12.50

You may buy at Kragens a 50-inch length "Chesterfield" Overcoat or a fine Top Coat, either worth \$25.00 on payments of \$1.00 WEEKLY and the price to you is but.....\$12.50

You may buy a regular \$23.00 to \$25.00 Suit in materials of the finest ALL-WOOL mixtures, Cheviots, Worsteds, Serges or Thibets, the very latest Coats and Trousers, Suits that are stylish, durable and well-made and a fit is guaranteed in every case. \$1.00 A WEEK is the payment and the "GREEN TAG" Sale Price is.....\$12.50

### "GREEN TAG" FURNISHING SPECIALS

15c Shield Bows, all colors.....	1c
Full Size Handkerchiefs, always 10c.....	2½c
15c and 20c Black and Tan Sox.....	7c
25c and 35c Four-in-Hand Ties.....	9c
35c Cashmere Sox.....	17c
50c to 75c Ties, all shades, beautiful designs.....	25c
50c President Suspenders.....	25c
75c Silk Finish and Lisle Sox.....	33c
65c Derby-Ribbed Underwear.....	37c
75c Laundered White Shirts.....	39c
75c Mens' Working Gloves.....	45c
\$1.50 Golf Shirts, all kinds.....	75c
\$1.50 Wright's Health Underwear.....	75c
\$2.00 French Crusher Hats.....	87c
\$3.00 Black Stiff Hats.....	1.35
\$3.00 and \$4.00 Underwear, all kinds.....	1.95

**BRING THE BOYS WITH YOU, AS KRAGENS BOYS'  
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS OUT OF THE ORDINARY**

**Open Saturday Night until 10 o'clock, but all other nights  
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### MURDERING CHILDREN.

Three or four years ago I visited one of the largest cotton mills in the South, near Birmingham, Ala. There I saw hundreds of little children, from seven or eight years old and up, working at the machinery and looms of that great plant. Their attention was not taken from their work for an instant. Their fingers flew deftly over the looms and about the machinery. Some of them had been maimed for life; a finger gone or an eye gouged out. They were bare-legged and bare-armed and poorly clad, with bright eyes but pinched faces, standing there for twelve hours a day and receiving a pittance of from ten to twenty cents a day, deprived of an education, growing up into consumptive young men and women, if, indeed, they live to reach that age, then to be thrown out into the world to try and eke out a further existence, for other children take their places in the mills.

As I passed down one of the aisles on the upper floor of that great plant, I met a big fine-looking, well groomed man, walking back and forth, watching those infants toil. In response to a question I was told that he was the manager of the plant and that on Sundays he taught a class of these little babes—told them, I suppose, of the beauties of the hereafter if they were faithful here and performed all the duties that a heartless, soulless corporation exacted of them. What mockery? Six days in the week committing wholesale murder by slow degrees. Does it not seem strange that an intelligent, supposedly Christian nation should permit such conditions to exist? Do you wonder that our jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums are overcrowded? If the real criminals were the ones who are punished it would not seem quite so bad.—C. O. Pratt, Executive Board Member Street Railway Employees, in the Labor News, Eureka, Kan.

### FORCED INTO IT.

Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, has a story of the days when a certain lawyer, now well known at the bar in Chicago, was having anything but an easy time endeavoring to win recognition in his profession.

One day a well-to-do farmer in need of legal advice sought the struggling attorney with reference to a suit he desired to bring against a neighbor. The lawyer looked up the statutes and advised his client what course to pursue. As the latter rose to leave the office, he asked: "How much?"

"Oh, say \$3!" carelessly responded the lawyer.

Whereupon the client proffered a \$5 bill. The lawyer appeared embarrassed. He carefully searched his pockets and the drawers of his desk without finding the necessary change. Finally he met the exigency by pocketing the bill and observing, as he reached for a digest:

"It would seem, Mr. Blank, that I shall have to give you \$2 worth more advice."—Ex.

### NO JOB FOR A BOY.

An Irishman one day went into a barber shop to get shaved. After being properly seated and the lather about half applied the barber was called to an adjoining room where he was detained for some time. The barber had in the shop a pet monkey which was continually imitating its master. As soon as the latter left the room the monkey grabbed the brush and proceeded to finish lathering the Irishman's face. After doing this he took a razor from its case and stropped it and then turned to the Irishman to shave him.

"Stop that!" said Pat. "You can tuck the towel in me neck and put the soap on me face, but, begorra, yer father's got to shave me!"—Exchange.

Gen. Phil Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused the most amusement. "Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked: "'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to git on I'll be gittin' off!'"—Ex.



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

O. M. Boyle, labor editor of the *San Francisco Call*, in a recent issue of that paper says:

"The great body of union printers throughout the country regard the fight for the eight-hour day as practically won. To be sure, the Typothetae is still conducting a sort of guerrilla warfare, necessitating a few pickets, but the battle has been fought and won and is so regarded by most of the enemy himself. Out of the 48,000 union printers in the country about 44,000 are working under the eight-hour day. International President James Lynch has just sent out a circular to all locals notifying them that the Executive Council having the eight-hour day fight so well in hand feels justified in reducing the weekly special assessment which has been levied for some time. This news will be gratifying to the printers as indicating that the strike is nearly at an end. The enemy has been whipped to a finish, and now the bushwhackers are all that is left to subdue. Los Angeles has been taken off the strike list."

According to information received from the East, the beginning of the end of the long and bitter struggle between the allied printing trades of Chicago and the W. B. Conkey Co., of Hammond, Ind., is now at hand. This is one of the largest publishing houses in the world and for years the management has been at outs with union labor. The Chicago unions made matters so warm for the Conkey Company several years that the concern established a plant across the State line in Indiana, thinking by this move to get away from the jurisdiction of Chicago. Strategy was met by strategy, however, and the matter of jurisdiction was quickly overcome. Since then the fight has been waged bitterly and with the result that the company is now suing for peace. The scale of the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union has been signed by the company and in the future none but members of that organization will be employed. This action affects more than 150 employees. At present negotiations are being had with the representatives of the Typographical Union and it is expected that a satisfactory adjustment of the differences will be the outcome. The question of wages does not enter into the matter, the company having for a long time paid more than the scale in its frantic efforts to run an open shop.

Before the April disaster in this city the Allied Printing Trades Council had started a vigorous campaign against the Butterick publications and patterns. The concern was placed on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council, where it still remains. A recent letter from James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, will prove of interest and is published herewith:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30, 1906.

"George A. Tracy,

"President No. 21,

"San Francisco, Cal.

"In connection with my recent letter, in which I drew especial attention to *McChure's*, the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, advising an aggressive campaign against those unfair publications, I want to add thereto the Butterick publications and patterns.

"Butterick publications—*Delineator*, *Designer* and *New Idea Magazines*. Butterick's Pattern's—Standard New Idea, Butterick, Banner, Martha Dean, Home Dressmaker, La Belle, Metropolitan Fashions and Little Folks.

"It is the desire of the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 that a persistent onslaught shall be made against Butterick's. If we can induce the Butterick Publishing Company to recognize the eight-hour day and the union office, we will have accomplished a particularly good thing.

"Such a victory would mean much in New York and elsewhere.

"Fraternally,

"JAMES M. LYNCH."

An assessment of 1 per cent in addition to the regular dues has been levied on the November earnings of members of Typographical Union No. 21 for the purpose of rehabilitating the Burial Fund.

John J. Curry, an old member of No. 21, left on Tuesday last for Colorado Springs, where he will take up his residence in the Union Printers' Home. Mr. Curry has been an active member of the Typographical Union for thirty-seven years, most of the time in this city and Sacramento. He was injured by the collapse of a building during the recent earthquake and has never been fully restored to health.

J. J. O'Neill, editor of the *LABOR CLARION* and a member of the Typographical Union, left on Tuesday for Minneapolis, where he will attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate from the San Francisco Labor Council. Mr. O'Neill's long experience as a trade unionist and his natural ability and knowledge of affairs in the labor world should make him a factor in the deliberations of that body.

The headquarters of the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Typographical, the Pressmen and the Press Assistants' Unions are now permanently established in the new Labor Temple. The three business agents now representing the printing trades of San Francisco are thus brought into a closer working force and better results should follow. Ex-President George Berry of the Printing Pressmen is the new business agent of that organization. The next meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council will be held at the new headquarters on Tuesday evening next, November 13.

The Typothetae of New York City has received another setback in the courts. Since the inauguration of the printers' strike for the eight-hour day it has been the practice of the Typothetae agents to swear out warrants for the arrest of pickets of "Big Six" who were found talking to the strike-breakers, charging them with "disorderly conduct." This practice has been annoying and exasperating, but until recently there seemed to be no remedy for it on the part of the striking printers. All this has been changed recently, however, by the decision of Judge Rosalsky, who threw a case out of court on the ground that there was no such crime in the criminal code as "disorderly conduct."

### JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 860 McAllister street on the 30th inst., and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoe at 8:20 p. m.

COMMUNICATIONS—Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Navigation, stating that that department had transmitted copies of the annual report of the Bureau for 1904-5; received and acknowledged. From the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, acknowledging receipt of the League's resolution relative to the exclusion of Asiatics from the United States and its territories, and pledging support to our movement; received and on motion noted and filed. From Otto F. Thum, of the Trades Assembly of Denver, Colo., stating that an exclusion league was about to be organized in Denver under the auspices of the Trades Assembly; received and the Secretary directed to send all literature at hand and render all assistance possible. From the Napa Labor Council, Woodsmen of Fortuna, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers of Sacramento and Bartenders of Bakersfield, remitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging support to our movement; on motion, received and acknowledged.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; postage and stationery, \$3.45.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary submitted his regular written report, which was, on motion, approved.

COMMITTEES—Publicity and Statistics: Reported that the circular ordered by the League at a recent date relative to the employment of Chinese on the Panama Canal was well in hand, and would be completed at an early date. Committees on Finance and Organization: Reported progress.

President Tveitmoe reported that he had furnished Secretary Metcalf all the information concerning the number of Japanese in California, how they are

invading the residence portion of San Francisco; also gave him the reasons why Californians are objecting to Japanese immigration, and stated that the League would render their assistance in helping Secretary Metcalf in his investigation.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the State Department and secure a copy of the treaty with Japan.

On motion, Delegate J. J. O'Neill was appointed a special representative of the League to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to present resolutions requesting the incoming Executive Council of that body to place special organizers in the field for the purpose of organizing exclusion leagues throughout the United States. He was also delegated to introduce resolutions in the convention bearing upon the question of Japanese exclusion.

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....	\$525 89
Rammermen .....	1 00
Laundry Workers, No. 75.....	1 00
B. T. C., Santa Clara County.....	20 00
California Council, Daughters of Liberty....	1 80
Bartenders, No. 378.....	2 00
Barbers, No. 483.....	28
Napa Labor Council.....	48
Window Shade Workers.....	1 05
Woodsmen of Fortuna.....	95
Carpet Mechanics (rent).....	6 00
E. A. and J. O. Hayes (donation).....	35 00

\$595 50

Expenditures .....

50 45

Balance to date.....

\$545 05

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

### NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of November are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, 860 McAllister street.

### TRIES TO COLLECT DAMAGES.

Asserting as a ground for his action that the Building Trades Council of Boston, Mass., obtained his dismissal from his employment because he is a non-union man, a Boston carpenter has begun a suit for damages unique in the legal annals of the country, making not only the officers of the organization, but the organization itself, defendants. He also seeks an injunction to have them restrained from interfering with him or with any firm that may employ him, and from preventing him from getting work. This is the first case of this kind in Massachusetts, and the second in the United States. The complainant alleges that unless he was discharged the labor officials threatened a strike of all union workmen employed on the job, and that in consequence the firm let him go.

### SHEET METAL WORKERS WIN OUT.

Thomas Redding, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and President of the local body of that trade, has returned from Pittsburg and reported that the strike of sheet metal workers which had been on in the Pennsylvania city for the last twelve weeks and which involved nearly all of the building trades, has come to an end, victory being with the union. None but members of the unions are to be employed by the organized contractors in the future. Mr. Redding, said that there are now in the city of Pittsburg seventy "fair" shops, and that only twenty refuse to recognize the union.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Labor News* says: Justice Olmstead, in the Court of Special Sessions in New York, has decided that the law restricting women and children to ten hours a day is unconstitutional, and Judge Staake, of Philadelphia, has declared the child labor law unconstitutional. Both of these judges arrived at the remarkable conclusion that the law in these cases is class legislation. But it is unlawful to overwork a horse or abuse a dog. Too bad that more children are not born horses and dogs. Then their masters might be kind to them.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for what we will.

Demand union-labeled products.



# I am going back to Eureka

*J. Loewenthal*

I expect to close my store in three or four days. I know I will not be able to sell out completely by then, but I will do so as nearly as possible and in order to do so I shall cut my goods to about 1-4 and 1-3 their regular prices. I may close even sooner if I rent my store and sell my fixtures because I will sell my stock to any merchant that wishes to buy it at 40c to 50c on the Dollar. It is absolutely necessary that I go back to Eureka, where I have a big business and big interests.

In the meantime I want you to come and see those Johnson & Murphy Shoes, those Florsheim Shoes, those Hathaway, Soule & Harrington Shoes that I am giving away.

I want you to come and see those Stetson and those Hawes Hats at \$1.95. Also those Hats at \$1.15. I want you to see those Cravenettes, Suits and Overcoats made by

STEIN-BLOCK & CO., HART, SHAFFNER & MARX, NAUMBERG & CO., MICHAELS-  
STERN & CO., THE WASHINGTON CO., DAVID ADLER & CO., DAVID MARKS & CO.

which have been reduced to about 1-3 of their regular price and which I am now selling at \$8.95, \$12.50 and \$18.00

I want you to come and see my Boys' Clothing, my Youths' Clothing and I also want you to see the following Furnishing Bargains:—

## UNDERWEAR.

75c Otis Balbriggan.....38c  
75c Scrivens' Elastic Drawers.....50c  
\$1.00 Natural Wool.....50c  
\$1.50 Lamb's Down Fleeced Underwear.....89c  
\$1.50 Camel's Hair.....95c  
\$1.50 Silk Finish Swiss Rib.....95c  
\$1.50 Natural Wool, double breasted.....95c  
\$1.50 Wool Ribbed (Pink, Blue and Gray).....98c  
\$3.50 White Wool Ribbed.....\$1.98  
\$3.50 Silk and Merino (American Hosiery).....\$2.00  
\$4.00 Jaeger Sanitary Wool.....\$2.55  
\$5.00 Stoneman's Silk and Wool Underwear.....\$3.00

## SHIRTS.

50c Black and White Striped Work Shirts 35c  
75c Golf Shirts.....49c  
\$1.00 Assorted Golf Shirts.....69c  
\$1.00 Sateen Working Shirts.....69c  
\$1.50 Madras Golf Shirts.....79c  
\$1.50 Earlington, Oxford Golf Shirts.....95c  
\$1.50 Full Dress Cuff Attached Shirts.....95c  
\$1.75 and \$2.00 Cluett's Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts.....\$1.15  
\$2.50 White Pleated and Plain (Star) Shirts.....\$1.50  
\$2.75 and \$3.00 Silk Negligee Shirts.....\$1.75

## GLOVES.

75c Men's Work Gloves.....45c  
\$1.75 and \$2.00 Dress Gloves.....\$1.25  
\$2.00 English Hand-sewn Driving Gloves \$1.25

## PAJAMAS.

75c Muslin Night Robes.....48c  
\$1.50 Flannelette Pajamas.....89c  
\$2.00 Cambric Night Robes.....\$1.15  
\$2.50 Madras Pajamas.....\$1.05  
\$3.00 Faultless Madras.....\$1.75

## FANCY VESTS.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Fancy Vests.....69c  
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Fancy Vests.....\$1.75  
\$4.00 and \$4.50 Fancy Vests.....\$2.00  
\$5.50 and \$6.00 Fancy Vests.....\$3.05

## SOX.

15c Black and Tan Sox.....7c  
25c Natural Wool Sox.....13c  
25c Cashmere Sox.....17c  
25c Black Heavy Wool.....19c  
35c Fancy Sox.....20c  
75c Black Silk and Lisle.....49c  
75c Silk Finish Fancy Sox.....45c  
\$3.50 Pure Silk (Black, Slate and Blue) \$1.75

## NECKWEAR.

15c Shield Bows.....1c  
25c Four-in-Hands.....9c  
35c Windsors.....12½c  
35c Four-in-Hands.....12½c  
50c Club and Bow Ties.....19c  
50c and 75c Stock Ties.....19c  
50c Ties (all shapes).....25c  
75c and \$1.00 Ties.....45c

## SUSPENDERS.

25c Boys' Cord End Suspenders.....9c  
35c Boys' Leather End Suspenders.....15c  
25c Men's Braces.....15c  
50c Men's Lisle Web (H. & P. and others) 25c  
75c and \$1.00 Suspenders.....45c

## HANDKERCHIEFS.

10c and 15c Bandana Handkerchiefs.....5c  
15c Handkerchiefs.....7c  
15c Japponette.....9c  
25c, 50c and 75c Handkerchiefs (assorted) 14c  
75c White Silk Handkerchiefs.....39c  
\$1.00 White Silk Handkerchiefs.....69c

## COLLARS.

10c "ARROW" Brand Collars (boys').....1c  
12½ "ARROW" Brand Collars.....5c  
25c Soft Collars (Arrow & Cluett).....9c

## MISCELLANEOUS.

25c Linene Shirt Fronts.....5c  
25c Linene Collars, box.....5c  
25c Set-well Pants and Coat Hangers.....7c  
50c and 75c Belts.....19c  
\$1.50 Walters' Black Lined Coats.....75c  
\$1.00 White Bar Coats.....69c  
\$5.00 Bath Robes.....\$2.95  
\$8.50 Bath Robes.....\$4.50  
\$2.00 Umbrellas, 28-inch.....69c  
\$5.50 and \$6.50 Silk Umbrellas.....\$2.98

I NEED GOOD MEN FOR THE BALANCE OF MY SALE—BIG WAGES AND GOOD MEN

# J. LOEWENTHAL

## 721 VAN NESS AVE. 729

Between Eddy & Turk Sts.



**CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.**

Contemporaneous with the progress of trade unionism the co-operative movement has taken hold of the German working classes. In the last 15 years the number of members of consumers' co-operative societies and the amount of their business have been rapidly growing. The societies gained economic influence only after surmounting many difficulties. A stimulating factor was the change of attitude of organized labor toward consumers' co-operation. Still remembering LaSalle's teachings of the "iron law of wages," the workingmen had until the early nineties stood sullenly aloof, but now began to flock in ever increasing numbers to the consumers' societies, recognizing their great economic and social value. The development during the last decade is shown by the following figures:

Year.	No. of Consumers' Societies.	Members.
1895 . . . . .	460	292,077
1900 . . . . .	568	522,116
1905 . . . . .	2,508	1,028,149

The membership consists of workingmen to the extent of some 80 per cent.

Especially in Saxony there is no industrial town without a co-operative store. It was the Saxon societies which founded in 1894 the Co-operative Wholesale Society on the model of the very successful English "Wholesale."

The principle of distributive co-operation is a union of many consumers for the purpose of securing in the purchase of commodities advantages impossible to be obtained by one through an equitable division of the profits derived. As a rule the current selling prices of the town are accepted as a fair standard, though it is insisted that all goods shall be pure and of good quality. With every purchase the customer is given a ticket marked with the amount of the sale. These tickets are presented at the end of the fiscal period and every member of the society receives his proportion of the "dividend," according to the amount of his trade. The average dividend per number varied during the last years from 22 to 24 marks. The individual amounts are quite small, but they are obtained without resorting to curtailment of expenses or by lowering the quality of goods. Collectively, the consumers' societies in Germany have earned for their members since 1864 the sum of more than 200,000,000 marks, every penny of which would without their existence, have been diverted to other pockets than those of the class which now predominates in the movement. The dividends of the consumers' societies range between 1 to 15 per cent on purchases; the average was 10 per cent in 1900 and 8 per cent in 1905. The slight decrease in the rate is due to the fact that in the last years many new societies have been started, which cannot as yet pay high dividends, thus lowering the general average.

The enormous development of co-operation in Germany has also its reverse side: the anti-co-operative movement. The opposition of small trades to the consumers' societies has increased in proportion as these developed. This opposition has been most energetic and it has obtained considerable success, for the traders induced parliament to pass laws which limit the operations of the distributive societies.

It is generally recognized that a distributive society which deals only with its members does not perform a commercial act, because the excess of receipts which it realizes represents nothing but the economies of the members. Nevertheless the corporations which felt themselves menaced by the competition of the co-operative stores exerted themselves to the utmost to subject them to taxes as commercial societies. And today the co-operators in all German States pay not only the tax on industry, but also a whole series of other contributions, which probably will not be slow in increasing.

Consumers' co-operation is entirely a working class measure; its principle involves a radical change from centralized, aristocratic control to diffused, democratic control of trade. Thus the antagonism of the trading class against the movement can be easily understood.

The friendly relations between the consumers' societies and the trade unions have been strengthened in many ways; the intelligent working men recognize that co-operation, undoubtedly stands in the front rank of remedies for the evils of the modern industrial situation.

The movement ought to be encouraged everywhere; but it would be a serious mistake, to assume that, because co-operative enterprises have shown themselves capable of more or less commercial success, the principle can eventually be expanded over an industrial utopia.—*H. Fehlinger, Munich.*

**JAPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The people of Vancouver, B. C., fear a Japanese invasion, which, while it may for a time solve the labor problem, will ultimately result in the province being anything but the white man's country, which the labor unions are trying to make it. Canada has just availed itself of the privilege of coming in under the treaty of commerce and navigation between England and Japan, which provides that the subjects of both countries may enter and reside in any of the countries or possessions of the other.

In short, Japanese may come into British Columbia as freely as the Canadians themselves, which means that unless the Mikado places restrictions on emigration in the same way as he did a few years ago, there will be a yellow deluge in this direction before very long. A report has been in circulation here to the effect that these immigration restrictions have been entirely canceled, and considerable apprehension is felt in "white" labor circles in consequence. On several occasions the British Columbia government has attempted to bring in the Natal Act, which would prohibit Jap coolies from entering the province, but each time the Dominion and Imperial governments have thrown out the bill. Curiously enough, a strong agitation has been started to induce the Dominion government to reduce the \$500 head tax on Chinese entering the country.

The agitation for the reduction of this tax has been started owing to the scarcity of labor of all descriptions in the Canadian Northwest, and it is claimed that many industries will be obliged to close down unless the Chinese are allowed in free or at a greatly reduced rate. With scores of thousands of Europeans unemployed, particularly in England and Australia, it is argued that it is ridiculous to open the provinces to Japs and Chinese. If an organized effort was made to bring out some of the unemployed from Great Britain the new Chinese cry would soon be forgotten.

Should Chinamen be allowed free into Canada, a terrible state of affairs would soon arise. As soon as the demand for labor lessened the Chinese would be given the preference on account of the cheap wage at which they are willing to work; at the same time the white labor would be cast adrift. Those who are loudest in their demands for Chinese labor are the fruit packers, who only require help during a short portion of the summer, and it is the fruit growers who would flood the country with "yellow men."—*Ex.*

**NEW WAY TO PAY STRIKE-BREAKERS.**

As a result of its strike of machinists and in order to hold the men now in its employ, the Santa Fe Railroad Company is inaugurating a new method of paying its roundhouse employees. As an example of the system take the case where a machinist is putting a pilot on an engine. The work usually requires three hours; if he does the work in three hours he will receive his regular pay for three hours and a bonus of 20 per cent; if he does the work in two hours he will receive pay for three hours' work and a 20 per cent bonus. If an engine is put into the shops which ought to be repaired in three days and the workman puts it in good condition in two days, he will receive pay for three days' work and 20 per cent bonus. The company gets the use of the engine for a day, which is worth \$5,000 to them, for giving \$5 or \$6 extra to the employee.—*Michigan Advocate.*

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**WORKING PEOPLE WHO SUFFER.****Those Without Organization and Holding Small Clerical Positions.**

The Newark *Sunday Call*, discussing the progress made by trades unions during the last ten years, says:

"The regrettable feature of the progress made is that it has not been equally distributed. Some trades have had great benefits, but many have not received substantial advantage, and a few more at all. The class of working people who seem to have actually suffered is that large, respectable and altogether worthy body filling small clerical positions."

No better argument in favor of trades and labor unions could be advanced than is contained in the above quotation. What the *Call* states is true, and what its statements imply is truer still.

Without exception, the trades in which the progress is most marked are those in which the workers have secured the best organization. And the other side of the proposition may be stated just as strongly:

Those branches of labor which have the least organization, or no organization at all, have shared least in the advancement of the last ten years. The "large, respectable and altogether worthy body filling small clerical positions" are practically without organization. And they have no one but themselves to blame for their condition.

They have not been overlooked and neglected in the great organization movement which has taken into its arms nearly every other class of workers. More time and energy have been expended in attempts to help these "altogether worthy" persons to help themselves than have been devoted to any other branch of labor.

Labor? There has been the rub of the trouble. A majority of those occupying clerical positions scoff at the thought that they are laborers. They are just a bit too "respectable," in accordance with an idea of respectability which is, happily, almost obsolete.

They have spurned the thought that methods which have been employed by greasy mechanics and hod carriers could be of benefit to "business men." This was foolish, and has proved fatal to the hopes of thousands—tens of thousands—engaged in clerical positions.

How often we hear some such remark as this: "Just think of a bricklayer receiving \$5.60 for an eight-hour day, while first class accountants, expert stenographers and the like, occupying positions of responsibility, have to work for half that sum."

If the accountant and stenographer don't know why such conditions prevail they lack the intelligence possessed by the bricklayer. The latter can tell you why he works only eight hours a day and receives nearly twice as much pay as was given him for a ten-hour day not many years ago.

Organization is what those employed at clerical work need. Most of them have had opportunities to learn the lesson of combination from their employers. It seems, however, that they have preferred to cling to the motto of an effete commercialism—competition.

It is no answer to say that there are so many engaged at clerical work and that the stream of recruits is so large and constant that organization is impossible. The same thing might be said with emphasis of the "pick and shovel" workers; in addition to the home output of laborers, Europe sends us half a million, more or less, each year.

And yet we have powerful unions of excavators, hod carriers and other laborers, and the union of coal miners is one of the strongest organizations in the country.

Two things are needed to put those filling clerical positions on the road to improved conditions: First, they must realize that they are laborers; second, they must become imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, which is co-operation for mutual benefit. —Joseph Buchanan in *Evening Journal*.

Demand union-labeled collars and cuffs.

**A VISITOR'S VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

An official of the United Garment Workers of America, who recently visited San Francisco, writes as follows in the *Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades*:

The people in the East have practically forgotten the 'Frisco horror, and many imagine that things have settled down to a normal state and the homeless are all housed again. This is an erroneous idea. The present condition at San Francisco is still sad. When the writer struck the city of the Golden Gate recently, on his way to headquarters, he was appalled to find the down-town district practically a heap of ruins, with but few buildings re-erected, with the exception of the low structures temporarily built for business purposes.

The most unfortunate feature is that there are still an estimated 30,000 people living in tents, shacks and every conceivable place of shelter, on the hillsides, in vacant lots and public parks, Golden Gate Park, considered one of the finest public parks in the world, is a village of habitation—hundreds of tents, regular streets and avenues of them, with thousands of people under canvas. At Jefferson Square, another park, the same condition exists. The people of the East and all parts gave nobly, willingly and largely to relieve the refugees, but unfortunately the giving ceased much sooner than the conditions warranted.

In spite of all these unfavorable conditions, San Francisco possesses a brave and courageous people, and there are now an estimated 35,000 men in the building trades busily employed in reconstruction.

Nearly every trade union in the city—the building trades especially—soon after the catastrophe held meetings of their scattered membership and decided not to raise the cost of labor during the rebuilding of the city, but the land sharks, property owners and retailers were not so humane, but boosted everything from 50 to 100 per cent, and by sheer necessity the unions were compelled to rescind their good intentions and demand increases to meet the unwarranted hold-up of the "better class of citizens."

**PATERNAL PROVOCATION.**

I.

It is 10 p. m. They are seated in the parlor. "No," she says, bowing her head, "Pa says I am too young to become engaged."

II.

It is just 1:30 a. m. They are still seated in the parlor.

Suddenly, from somewhere upstairs, a gruff voice shouts: "Henrietta, if that fellow waits a little longer, you'll be old enough to accept his proposal." —*Woman's Home Companion*.

John Weaver, the reform Mayor of Philadelphia, was recently congratulated by a delegation of clergymen on the clean administration that he has given the Quaker City.

In the course of his reply Mayor Weaver said: "I am glad to tell you that things with us have improved. Take, for instance, the matter of elections. A Philadelphian, some years ago, was running for a small office, and on election day he went from poll to poll cheering his supporters on.

"As he left a certain poll a shabby individual approached and shook him by the hand.

"I trust, sir," said the candidate, "that you are one of my supporters?"

"One?" chuckled the shabby individual. "Why, bless your heart, I'm seven of 'em." —*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

The Irish lad was leaving for America. "I think I can get something to do there, mother, said he. "No doubt ye can, my bhoys," responded the wise parent. "Bedad, if all else fails, ye can at least be mayor of Boston." —*Pittsburg Post*.

The Tenant—"Say, last night, the rain came through the roof and gave me a regular shower bath. You ought to do something." The Landlord—"What do you expect me to do? Give you soap and towels?" —*Brooklyn Eagle*.

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# LABOR CLARION

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## THE DAY AFTER.

The results of last Tuesday's election in California are certainly not satisfactory from the viewpoint of a trade unionist, the main cause of regret being that James N. Gillett, the pronounced foe of organized labor, has succeeded in defeating his opponent, Theo. A. Bell, provided that the latest bulletins given out by the Republican campaign managers should finally prove to be correct. Bell unquestionably was the choice of organized labor. His candidacy had been openly and unqualifiedly indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, not because the delegates to the Council were in any way committed to the political party Mr. Bell represented, but because the personal character and past record of the candidate made him the most available man under the conditions as they existed in the political situation of this State. When the Executive Committee of the Labor Council, about six weeks ago, received its instruction to outline a plan of political action for the guidance of organized labor in this community, it immediately proceeded to investigate the individual records of the different candidates. There was no political bias or partisanship in that committee regarding the new and difficult task that confronted all of its members. It was purely a labor union proposition, and every member of the committee was determined to regard it as such, in view of the fact that the candidacy of Gillett on the Republican ticket represented a grave danger to the best interests of organized labor in California. Viewing the situation from this standpoint the duty of the San Francisco Labor Council was plain; organized labor was compelled to raise its voice of protest against this candidate who, as a member of Congress, had absolutely and persistently shown a disposition to oppose any measure intended to ameliorate the conditions of the working people, and who on account of his official record had been condemned by the American Federation of Labor.

The negative feature of the above-mentioned plan of political action was therefore very readily disposed of by the Executive Committee. The San Francisco Labor Council unanimously rejected the candidacy of Gillett for Governor. The real difficulty arose about the question, which one of the leading opponents—Bell or Langdon—were most worthy of the support of organized labor. Both of these candidates being considered available men, the Executive Committee felt it its duty to consider the practical side of the question, namely, the possible chances of success, and reached the conclusion that Theo. Bell was in this respect the more available candidate. For this reason the candidacy of Bell was indorsed, and the results of last Tuesday's election have amply justified the stand taken by the Executive Committee and the San Francisco Labor Council in this matter. Mr. Langdon remaining in the field, notwithstanding the fact that his candidacy was regarded as inadvisable at this time by the Council,

practically made the plan of political action, as outlined by the Executive Committee, ineffective.

According to the latest figures obtainable Mr. Bell ran a close second to Gillett, whose plurality will hardly be more than twelve thousand votes. This fact will certainly have a "stimulating" effect upon certain politicians among the different parties in California. It will show, at all events, that the campaign which labor is making is bound to become interesting. Labor's political campaign has just begun and will be continued without regard to the defeat of today or the victory of tomorrow.

## LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

A grand ball and entertainment will be given by the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association on Wednesday evening, November 28 (Thanksgiving eve), on which occasion the Board of Directors of the Hall Association will formally turn over the new building to the Labor Council. An elaborate programme has been prepared for that evening and all unions affiliated with the Council have been invited to attend this entertainment, which promises to be an enjoyable affair. The following committees have been selected to take charge of the arrangements:

President of the Evening—R. Cornelius.

Committee on Arrangements—Leo Michelson, Chairman; Guy F. Thurber, J. J. Fields, J. Puntigam, A. Siewierski, J. J. O'Neill, S. W. Bell and Wm. McCabe.

Reception Committee—Wm. R. Hagerty, H. L. Cleveland, Geo. A. Tracy, Wm. R. Winter, S. Wahl, P. Burke, W. C. Leffingwell, A. T. Wynn, Antone Wall, Miss Carrie Palmer, Miss Anna Burkhardt, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Miss Annie Brown and Geo. Berry.

Floor Manager—Guy F. Thurber.

## BUTCHERS' UNION No. 115.

Butchers' Union, No. 115, gave an enjoyable smoker and entertainment last Wednesday night in their new quarters at the Labor Council Building. President Breslin presided. Speeches were made by Wm. McCabe, Secretary of the Labor Council, Richard Cornelius and other prominent labor leaders. Songs, comic recitations and boxing exhibitions by members of the union made the entertainment a very enjoyable affair. Jos. M. Lyons, Herman May, Jas. Munn, Fred Zimmerman and Wm. Flynn had charge of the arrangements. At the short business session preceding the entertainment twelve candidates were obligated.

Frank K. Foster, recently returned delegate from the Liverpool Trades Union Congress, says: "There is a real and effective movement among the women workers of Great Britain and the Women's Trade Union League, according to the annual report of its indefatigable Secretary, Miss Mary MacArthur, added 11,000 members to its ranks during the past year, of which number 7,000 are new recruits to unionism. Besides its organizing work, the league is active in legislative effort, in securing legal advice for its members, and in agitating educational and housing reform. It has the co-operation of some wealthy and influential people, and there are four women delegates in the Trades Union Congress. Miss MacArthur is to visit America the coming winter to lecture and to study social conditions."

Miss Sarah Hagan, the stenographer for the Labor Council, left for Minneapolis last night to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. She represents her international, the Garment Workers' Union. She will probably be away about one month.

J. J. O'Neill, editor of the LABOR CLARION, left the city on Tuesday to attend the A. F. of L. convention in Minneapolis. No doubt the San Francisco Labor Council will be ably represented by its delegate.

The meeting place of Local No. 2, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, will be hereafter in Hall No. 3, Union Labor Council Building.

## HORRORS OF THE SWEATSHOPS

Continued from Page 1.

her to set frequently a new record among the other sweat shop victims in her neighborhood. There is quite a colony of them and already, young as she is, Philomena's prowess with the needle, her interest in her work and her disinclination to waste any moment in play, as other children do, have made her an object of admiration among the neighbors who also sew to help make ends meet.

By working almost continually Philomena and her mother make between them an average of 36 cents a day. They are paid 7 cents a dozen for finishing boys' "pants" and five dozen is a pretty big day's work, when you consider that it must all be done by hand and with care. One day last week Philomena and her mother worked so long and so hard that they actually made 45 cents. They were so proud of their achievement that they took a little time to boast about it to their neighbors, who came in from their own apartments to see for themselves the big pile of finished garments that represented fifteen hours of steady work and—45 cents.

Philomena speaks the sign language and some of the neighbors understand her, a little. When they came to see what she had done in one day she stopped plying her needle for a minute—long enough to make her nimble fingers spell out her delight at her achievement.

## MANY SWEAT SHOPS IN GHETTO.

But that was an exceptionally large income for one day. The average wage of these two women, for Philomena impresses you as being a little old woman, is \$2.52 a week if they do not take any time to go to church and are not too greatly handicapped by the care of the sick head of the family and the smaller children. These get little enough care, but an invalid, even in the sweat shop district, must have attention once in a while, and small children playing under the hoofs of horses and wagon wheels and street cars sometimes get hurts that even their stoical little natures can not get over without a little bit of attention from mother or sister. The family are Silicians and the house in which they live is densely populated with others of that nationality, so that Philomena and her mother and father and her brothers and sisters do not starve. But they are not heavy burdens on their countrymen. Their earnings are "almost enough" for their daily needs.

The corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets would be a good place for the inquisitive member of the prosperous one-half to stand for half an hour on any weekday morning at about 9 o'clock if he wants to find out at first hand how the other half lives. There passes a woman; judging from her looks she must be about 45 years old; she is probably younger, you can never tell. Her hair is tawny, a dirty yellow, and the short little brush that is only partly held in place by a few hairpins hangs straggling down her back. She wears a blue calico dress, fairly clean, but showing signs of hard wear. It is badly faded and in front it reaches about midway between her ankles and her knees. It has a "train" effect in the back, however, sagging almost to the ground. Beneath her dress in front you will observe a pair of coarse brown half-hose protruding above a pair of coarse heavy men's shoes. Once the woman's eyes have been blue; you can tell that if you look closely. Her face is lean and furrowed with wrinkles, her back is bowed as with a natural deformity and balancing the humped shoulders appears an abdomen such as would have done credit to an alderman in the palmy days of graft.

This woman is wiry and alert, despite her worn, wan appearance. Swung over left arm, much as you would carry a shawl, a wrap or a coat, hangs a baby apparently about 6 months old. On her head is a huge pile of woolen goods, as much as she can carry. She emerges from a large brick building dingy in appearance but apparently well lighted and aired. Under her double load she swings along the street, occa-



sionally balancing her load with her disengaged hand.

#### LIFE IN CROWDED TENEMENTS.

Follow this woman or any one of her hundred prototypes down the street. If it should happen to be this woman whom you are watching you will see her enter a tenement on Twelfth street, a typical ghetto home, where probably 300 persons live and work. You will mount dingy stairs in the wake of this woman, staggering under her double load. But she will not pause. She has no time for rest. Possibly the baby will have started to cry by this time. It is too young as yet to have learned to be stoical under discomfort. By and bye it will know better than to cry at anything. It is learning its lesson now. Its mother has no time to waste in trying to understand what troubles it. She must hasten on and be at her sewing or the baby will have more reason to cry the next morning.

At the top of the first flight of stairs the woman turns back into a dark, ill-smelling hallway. Down this you will follow her to a two-room apartment. When she opens the door you may make your wishes known. Unless she has become frightened at all this clamor about sweat shop workers she will let you enter with her and talk to her as she drops the baby on the untidy bed alongside the bundle of trousers. As she unties the bundle and prepares to be about her day's work you may question her. Do not bear down too hard about the evils of producing clothing from such a tenement, for she will refuse then to answer your questions. She does not want even the pittance which is her daily wage taken from her, for she does not know what she will do then. One must live, you know, and in order to live one must work. Maybe she herself has just before you spied her and her load, underbid her neighbor and thus got the work to do. Possibly the neighbor, more independent because of having less mouths to feed, has held out in dickering with the "tailor mans" for 12 cents a dozen. She may have told the padrone of the manufacturing house that she would do them for 10 cents a dozen pairs and so been given the work, while her neighbor went home empty handed, discomfited because she had thought to be independent.

#### CHILD OF FOUR WORKS.

Inside the apartment to which you have followed her you will find besides herself and her baby the woman's husband, a poor, sickly man stamped with the mark of the white plague; a four-year-old girl and the woman's mother. On your entrance the woman will doubtless give a few short orders to the children the mother tongue, which you may or may not understand. But the child will stir itself and attempt to tidy up the dirty rooms. You will have to stand, for there is no chair available on which to sit even if you would care to do so.

Both the rooms are in a filthy condition. From the kitchen sink, which you can see through the open door, comes the sickening smell of sewer gas; cluttering the kitchen table is an array of pots and pans, cheap, heavy dishes cracked and broken, which the little girl and the old grandmother have been trying to clean when you entered. On a couch by a grimy window overlooking a narrow, dark, ill-smelling court lies the husband. Frequently a spasm of coughing interrupts you as you talk. You feel that once outside the room you will need to be disinfected.

If she is assured that your inquisitiveness will not harm her, or if you are invested with authority she will permit you to examine the contents of the bundle. In it are three dozen pairs of trousers. Upon each one of these the woman must sew ten buttons and run down a hem on each trouser leg. For this work she will tell you she is to receive 10 cents a dozen.

"How many dozen can you do in a week," you will ask.

"When I feel well enough and grandma is able to help me some we can finish four dozen a week. That makes 40 cents we can earn between us. Then my man some days he helps sew on the buttons and sometimes we can do six dozen pairs."

In the same vicinity is another two-room tenement where four women live. The husband of one of the women is a railroad laborer working out of town. Occasionally he sends his wife \$5; usually about twice a month. With her lives a married sister and two younger, unmarried relatives. These women also are sweat shop workers. They make a specialty of turning up the seams on trousers and making button holes. For this work they receive 7 cents a dozen. They make about 30 cents a day between them and out of this and the precarious remittance from the man who is away they have to live and pay \$5 a month rent.

#### CHILDREN IN THE TREADMILL.

In this same section there are dozens of tenements, literally "dripping with babies," where groups of men and women, living in one and two room apartments, work night and day to earn 30 cents. Here, too, little children are forced into the treadmill, those that are too young to wield a needle being called into requisition to pull the basting threads from the trousers. Those who are old enough that they can be trusted to do so sew buttons on children's garments and thus contribute their mite of flesh to the making of bargains in read-made clothing.

Another instance, showing a slightly different phase of the evil as it exists in the ghetto is that of a man and his wife who sew pantaloons in a basement room near Jefferson and Twelfth streets. Their room is below the street level and the ground beneath the flimsy wooden floor is water soaked. The two eat, sleep and work in one room, the other rooms of the basement being too dirty and vermin inhabited to be used even by these people, who know no other surroundings than filth. Even in the room they occupy the bed posts stand in saucers filled with a mixture for destroying insects. The man is afflicted with rheumatism and the woman suffers constantly with neuralgia. The earnings of this pair are from \$1 to \$1.85 a week. Their rent for the basement is \$1 a month, when they pay it. But even their landlord appears to have compunctions about accepting payment for the hovel and collects the rent but seldom.

The ghetto is not the only district, by any means, where the sweat shop system has been flourishing. It is in this section that the greatest number of people who are striving to earn a living on starvation wages, amid surroundings totally unfit for human habitation and under conditions which should make it a crime to manufacture a commodity that is to be sold broadcast, exist. On the north side, between the river and Division street, a similar condition prevails, except that the workers there are Italians, Poles and other nationalities, with few Jews among them. In the loop district and in that densely populated tenement district lying south of the loop there are hundreds of foreigners working under conditions but little better than their colaborers in the ghetto. The Italians predominate in this section and there is great rivalry between them and the Jewish tailors for the work.

#### CONDITIONS WORSE THAN FORMERLY.

One Italian family lives in three small rooms on Polk street. The family consists of three women and two small children. The father of the children and the husband of one of the women is away. The other two women are her sisters or claim to be. Doubtless many of the claims of relationship in these sweat shops are fictitious and made in order to evade the State law which prohibits anyone outside the immediate family working in one apartment. Rather, if persons other than the family occupying the apartment work there, the place comes under the head of a factory and must, if the law is rigidly enforced, procure a license and become subject to the law governing working conditions in such places. By making it appear that they are all members of the family the old sweat shop conditions which existed prior to the passage of the law which was intended to abolish the sweat shop evil are still possible. In reality, conditions now are worse than they were formerly, for the prices paid for the work done are,

if anything, smaller than before owing to the strenuous competition.

This family of Italians are above the average in intelligence and probably are at the head of the class of such laborers, both as regards cleanliness and capability. They do different kinds of work, but all is by the piece. The mother of the children makes from 80 cents to 95 cents a week sewing men's trousers. Her married sister sews undervests for a man on Twelfth street. She is paid 1 cent a piece for them and can finish fifteen a day. When she works Sundays, as she often does, she brings in to add to the family income about \$1 per week. The other sister is the youngest of the three. She is just learning to be a coat finisher. When she has thoroughly mastered this branch of the work she can make a little better than \$1 per week. She can make more money than her sister, because she does not have to do any of the cooking, which takes time from the work of breadwinning. These three women make between them about \$3 a week. Their rent is \$5 a month. The absent husband contributes a little toward their support and the wife goes for the clothing because she says, "I can get better prices from the man."

In the same building with these women is another woman, who makes trousers for 13 cents a pair. Her children carry the goods back and forth and pull out basting threads. In this way she can make about six pairs a week, doing all the work except the cutting and basting.

In Desplaines street, north of Polk, a cripple and his wife finish coats for 1 cent a piece and by racing with each other they manage to earn an average of 23 cents a week. Neighbors and the bureau of charities do the rest.

But pitiful as are these conditions among the workers themselves, there is a greater danger resulting from the giving out of this work. It lies in the medium it affords for distributing disease. In probably a majority of the "sweat shops" conditions are far from sanitary. Filth of every description, vermin of all kinds, and disease germs find easy lodgment in the clothing, which goes almost direct, with all its load of dangerous microbes, to the thousands of consumers all over the country.

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE."

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 335 McAllister street.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., Mission street, between Fourth and Fifth; stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

The Butte Miners' Union, 5,000 members strong, threatens to withdraw from the Western Federation of Miners. William Cunningham, who is called the "father of the Federation," is leading the revolt. The trouble grew out of the recent convention of the Federation at Denver, and began over the question of seating two of the Butte delegates, one of whom was Cunningham. The latter, in discussing the situation, says: "The Butte Union is much displeased with the Federation's affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. I can see no call for the organization of that body, and I believe a great mistake was made in affiliating with it."—*Exchange*.



## WAS THE APOSTLE PAUL A TRADES UNIONIST?

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The sources of information concerning the workmen's guilds of two thousand years ago are very meager, and for the most part very unreliable. But it has been clearly established that there were powerful labor guilds in existence at that time, and that practically every workingman belonged to the guild composed of those who practiced his craft.

In those days nearly every Jewish boy learned a trade, no matter what his social position may have been. So it happened that Paul, the greatest missionary in the history of the early church, learned the trade of tent maker, even though his father was so prominent a man as to have the honor of Roman citizenship conferred upon him, and even though he had the advantages of a thorough training at the university at Tarsus.

This apprenticeship made Paul eligible to membership in the Tent Makers' Union, or the union which comprised the tent makers of that period. It is altogether likely that he became a member of that organization. We find, in sacred history, that on at least one occasion Paul made his headquarters in the city of Corinth with Aquila and Priscilla, simply because they also were of the same craft—namely, tent makers. Here he worked side by side with them, preaching in the synagogue on every Sabbath day.

We have it from Paul's own pen that he worked with his hands as he traveled from place to place, depending upon his skill as a mechanic to earn his livelihood. It is fair to assume that Paul always worked at the trade with which he was most familiar in the cities that he visited, and it is in entire harmony with Paul's general policy to suppose that he took advantage of every opening which presented itself, "becoming all things to all men" in order to more successfully carry on his great work. Because of the necessity for constant travel

and because of his dependence upon his trade for a living it is more than likely that Paul identified himself with the organization that would be most helpful to him in order to secure employment.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that parts of the day and surely every evening were given to preaching to the workmen of his craft and other crafts, as he met them in the public squares and in the meetings of the labor guilds. Indeed, according to the best information to be had, so effective were the great Apostle's labors in this respect that the labor guilds of his day became the most important centers of Christianity of that period. He met with no readier response any where than among his fellow-craftsmen. It is interesting to note that Paul visited first of all and established his greatest churches in the cities in which trades unionism was strongest. Unquestionably, he operated very largely through the labor guilds in these cities.

It is not necessary to prove that these ancient guilds were similar to present-day labor unions. Of course they were not—in every particular. But if one were looking for faults in these older organizations, as one finds them in the more modern ones, it would not be a difficult task. It is enough to say that these guilds were composed of workmen, sometimes including the employers, in order to improve the condition of the toilers of that period. And that is precisely the object of the labor unionism of this generation, although it is adapting itself to present-day needs through present-day methods.

It should be an inspiration to workmen everywhere to read the wonderful letters which this apostle-workingman wrote to the members of those early labor guilds, for, while not addressed directly to them as an organization, nevertheless they were intended for the unionists who had been so loyal to him when he was a stranger in their city.

Thirteen of the books in the New Testament were written by Paul. Read his plea for the slave Onesimus in the letter to Philemon. Read his mas-

terful presentation of the universality of the benefits of Christianity in every one of these epistles. Read that beautiful "love-letter" which he sent to the working people of Philippi when they sent him a "missionary basket" when he was in the Roman prison. Follow him in his fight for the common people of every nation as it is told in "The Acts of the Apostles," and go with this workingman-preacher as he travels over almost the entire then-known world, bringing a message of joy to the masses, who for generations had been told by the philosophers that they had no souls—that they were made of the same stuff as the dog which upon his death was kicked into the ditch—and then say that you are proud of Paul—Paul, the apostle-trades unionist.

### WE'LL NEVER BE MISSED.

"No," said Burton Holmes, "it doesn't do to get swelled head and think you're indispensable to the welfare of this world."

"I was in the lobby of a big hotel in Cincinnati when a 'bus load of traveling salesmen came from the station. Every man of them, as he signed the register, paused to shake hands with the hotel clerk, a fatherly old fellow who had been there many years."

"Ah," said one of them to the clerk, "it's a good thing you're still on deck, Uncle Dave; I don't think the house could run without you."

"Couldn't it, just!" said Uncle Dave. "You fellows would come in here, and if there was a strange clerk, you'd say, 'where's Uncle Dave?'"

"And the clerk would say, 'Why, didn't you hear? He died a month ago.'"

"And then you'd say, 'Well, I'll be darned! That's too bad. Say, when'll dinner be ready?'"—*Saxby's*.

"Is this an open town?" asked the tourist. "You bet it is, stranger," replied the native, with a show of pride. "There ain't a girl in town that don't wear peek-a-boo waists and openwork hosiery."—*Ex.*

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**LEST WE FORGET.**

Lest we forget, and especially for the ones who are constantly grumbling and finding fault with the progress made by the trades unions and who seek to belittle our efforts, thereby hoping to strengthen their own notions of what should be done in the trades union movement, let us go back a short time for the purpose of comparing conditions that prevailed before the advent of our unions and the conditions that prevail now as the direct and sole efforts of trades union activity. In 1776 the New York bricklayer received the sum of 50 cents a day of fourteen hours; now he receives \$5.50 a day of eight hours, which shows that he receives more for one hour's work under trades union conditions than he formerly received for one day of fourteen hours. It is a notorious fact that as late as 1817 thousands of white men and women were taken to the public square and auctioned off to the highest bidder for purpose of paying of their passage money and expenses of transportation. The terms of servitude ranged from four to fifteen years, for which they only received board and clothing. Less than one hundred years ago plenty of white men sold themselves to employers for seven years for the paltry sum of \$100. Less than one hundred years ago, says the Perth Amboy *Messenger*, the foremen lashed women and children if they slackened their pace; the branding iron was in use, also the whipping post and many other means of punishment were inflicted upon the defenseless workers. These cruelties were in vogue until the trades unions threw up a barrier of defense and its members refused longer to be victims. In 1836 twenty-one tailors went on strike in New York and were fined \$1,150 for the crime of asking for higher wages. In 1834 the trades unionists of Boston resolved to give a dinner in honor of their movement, but found it was impossible to hire a hall for that purpose. A few years ago the American Federation of Labor met in the city hall of that city. Less than one hundred years ago trades unions were illegal, and to be a member of one was to be classed as a criminal. In the cigarmaking industry the truck system prevailed to a certain extent twenty years ago. The same may be said of the tenement house and prison labor system of making cigars.

You will recall the story of the man who let his wages stand all winter and was prevailed upon by the boss to accept a horse for his pay, and that while leading the horse home it fell dead and the board of health charged him \$7 for removing the carcass. This may seem funny, but it was no joke on the poor journeyman and it actually occurred. While conditions are not now what we would like to see them, still the unions can justly feel proud of their accomplishments. Wages have been increased to an enormous extent when compared with a few years ago, and hours of labor have been reduced just half; the truck system and company stores have been eliminated from the lives of union workmen and greatly reduced and largely corrected for those who are not members. Thousands of abuses that labor was subject to have been corrected by trade union effort. Trades unions, while existing in some form in this country for over a hundred years, did not commence to grow and thrive until after the civil war of 1861-65, and we have no apologies to offer for them or the results of their efforts. The record speaks for itself, and the accomplishments are within the memory of all men and women who have reached the age of maturity.


While we went back one hundred years for the purpose of comparison, most of the good results achieved by our unions are within the memory of the average man. Let us come down to present times and see the difference in the condition of the organized and that of the unorganized workers.

Up to within a few years the workers in the anthracite coal fields were unorganized. A woman testified before the coal commission that her husband was killed in the mines and that she and two sons had worked fourteen years to pay off the expenses of burying her husband and for house rent and coal she owed the company before the sons were able to go to work.

# Union Men

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Such a condition of affairs does not and could not happen in the coal fields where the men are organized. There is still plenty of work for the trades unions to accomplish. Thousands of unorganized laborers still work under conditions that are revolting and which appeal to the trades unions for redress. Let the good work go on, ever being conscious of the fact that our future efforts will produce increased progress and greater results. Give the unions credit for what they do accomplish and remember that without them there would be no hope for the future.—*Trades Labor Gazette*.

**TRAINED FOR SUCKERS.**

Deacon Warren was an ardent sportsman, and as keen for a horse trade as David Harum. A gypsy horse trader, who was well acquainted with the deacon's predilections, drove up to his door one day leading a fine-looking horse. "Deacon!" he said in a loud whisper; "here's what you're looking for. This is a setting horse. He'll set game like a well-trained dog."

"Huh!" said the deacon. "You've got to show me first."

"All right," said the gypsy, "come along." And the two started for the woods, the gypsy riding the intelligent animal. Suddenly a rabbit popped up from a near-by thicket. The gypsy gave his mount a quiet kick on the off side, and the horse, obeying a well-known signal, went down on his haunches. "There," said the gypsy. "See that, deacon? He's setting that rabbit."

"My, my!" said the deacon. "That's all I want to know. I'll take him." So the bargain was made and they turned toward home, the deacon riding his newly acquired property.

They took a short cut through a little stream. When half way across, the deacon drew up his legs away from the water and in so doing kicked the horse as the gypsy had done. Down went the animal, responding to the accustomed signal, squatting down in the water with his rider.

"Hay, you!" cried the deacon, "is he setting now?" "Sure, deacon," answered the gypsy, "he sees fish. That horse is trained to set for suckers just the same as he is for rabbits."—*Selected*.

The three firms at Baltimore, Md., says the *Garment Workers' Bulletin*, against whom papers for injunction were filed for the illegal use of the United Garment Workers of America label have "caved in." In one case a settlement has been made, the other two are negotiating for settlements with our attorney, and one of the two desires to know on what terms can the label be secured and is prepared to organize their plant.

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**THE PHILOSOPHY OF UNIONISM.**

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," said the Prince of Denmark to his chum. There are more things in the underlying causes and principles upon which rest the powerful associations of labor than are dreamt of by the merely casual observer.

"The organization of labor is not an accident, but a growth. Its numerical strength, embracing as it does nine or ten millions of the most intelligent wage earners of the civilized world, animated by the same general purpose and in the main working along common lines, is not the least of the marvels of the age in which we live. This world-wide organization has been made possible by several agencies peculiar to our era. The discovery of printing and the establishment of the free press brought about the popular spread of knowledge, destroying the monopoly of education formerly possessed by a very limited number of people. Knowledge inevitably leads to a righteous discontent with unjust conditions, creates new desires and aspirations and arouses a determination in the minds of men to

"The genius of man invented machinery, and this was followed by the system of factory production, which largely eliminated the old time isolated worker and brought the manual laborers together in groups, facilitating interchange of thought, oftentimes imposing new burdens on the worker, but at the same time teaching him the advantages of associated effort.

"The discovery of modern methods of transportation and communication in like manner made it possible for the spirit of associative effort to extend itself beyond the local sphere, and there has naturally followed the national and international union of labor.

"Another contributory factor has been the achieving of political rights and responsibilities of wage earners. The man who proudly bears the title of sovereign citizen does not hesitate to seek the remedy for industrial inequality and possesses quite a different outlook from his serf predecessor who did not dare to call his soul his own.

"All these various changes have given impetus and inspiration to the men of the world to lay hold of the effective agency of associated effort in order to reach higher levels of comfort for themselves and families.

"Trade unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employers and employes which are kindred, or even identical. They do not in the main seek to divide society upon horizontal lines of cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equitable property rights as well as for personal freedom. They seek reasonable reforms rather than nebulous and irrational revolutions, destructive of many of the things upon which the very structure of civilization is based.

"Human nature is not ideal, and until it becomes so an ideal social order is impossible. If men were angels it would not much matter what kind of a government was instituted, or even if no government at all existed. But in our everyday world the power vested in men to control the acts of others must be adjusted to the complex natures of real men, with their admixture of good and ill.

"The trades unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers. Some one once asked Abraham Lincoln how long the legs of a man of certain height ought to be. 'Long enough,' said the great statesman, 'to reach the ground.' Not all reform movements and plans could qualify under this definition. Their heads are in cloudland, and their legs dangle hopelessly in the atmosphere.

"The trades union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid, as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy must take all these things into account. When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self-help, the graces of benevolences and

fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life is scarcely equaled by any other human institution.

"The labor problem, so-called is simply a part of the greater problem of human life of human relationships, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up, rather than by following the policy of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employes as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

"Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion that while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable, and many other relationships, yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical, any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods with the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

"Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be, and usually is, a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us, that the interests of the employer and employe are identical."

"It by no means follows that because of this economic diversity of interests the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way, and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said: 'We cannot expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the same consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity.' And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trades union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella's is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

"Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general wellbeing of the wage earner.

"It believes this to be the best for the entire community, as well as the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public."—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has for some time been struggling against great opposition of the employing interests. The tide is changing and Secretary John Dyche, of New York, reports favorable progress, and announces that the Henrietta Skirt Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., makes a line of ladies' skirts bearing the Ladies' Garment Workers' label. Here's a splendid opportunity for women's clubs, label and consumers' leagues to assist a worthy organization and demand the label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.—*Ex.*

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## LABOR'S CAMPAIGN.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IN "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

In the excitement and turmoil of labor's most interesting campaign, the question is frequently asked, "What does labor expect to achieve?" Great hope is felt by our fellow-workers and friends. There is much speculation on all sides. Considerable discussion is indulged in by our opponents and the hostile portion of the press. We know that those who regarded labor's campaign as a mere bluff now have reason to change their opinion. It is doubtful if any political movement has ever met with more bitter antagonism than that shown by labor's opponents against our campaign.

From the moment that organized labor entered the Littlefield campaign all the power of corporate wealth has been thrown in the balance against labor all over the country. Though this hostility was more publicly manifested in the Littlefield district, it is equally strenuous and bitter elsewhere.

No matter how adroitly labor's opponents may seek to veil their methods, one conspicuous feature stands out in this campaign; that is, that organized labor has changed the entire basis of public discussion on the questions involved in this campaign, from the mere clap-trap of former days to the economic problems involved in labor's demands.

There is scarcely a speech delivered on the hustings now, but what the labor question and the demands which labor makes upon modern society, form the major portion of the discussion.

Nothing is more hurtful to the cause of labor and interests of the masses than silence or indifference toward the great question involved in the modern labor movement.

Discussion of the principles for which our movement stands must necessarily redound to labor's advantage and success. If nothing were achieved but the change in public opinion and the general stimulation of thought aroused among all people, great progress has been made.

As we go to press some time before the general election, it is, of course, impossible to predict results, nor do we care to indulge in prophecy. Without any attempt to anticipate results, we feel confident that labor's appeal "to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens" has already been successful. The campaign has fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much-needed educational work, a work which will not cease when the votes are cast at the coming election.

Quite apart from this, a large number of Congressmen, who heretofore have been hostile and indifferent, have endeavored "to square themselves" with the new conditions which labor presents.

Many others who were indifferent have avowed their eternal friendship. Those who have been friendly and sincerely true to our cause are more thoroughly grounded in the faith. In addition, a number of true trade unionists, with clear, paid-up union cards in their possession, have been placed in nomination, several of whom we confidently expect will be returned. Yet, were it possible that not one trade unionist should be elected, one fact may be written down, beyond question or dispute, that in the coming session of the present Congress and in future Congresses, the demands of labor and of the people will no longer be treated with contempt.

The labor movement lives not for today alone. It is the movement of today and of tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow. It has its basic existence in the hopes and aspirations of the toiling masses for justice and right, and even though all its purposes are not achieved in this campaign, it will go on pressing home upon the voters the demands it so justly presents. It will not only constantly create a healthier public opinion, but it will also, day by day, more nearly constitute public opinion itself.

It its political activity, the labor movement is not confined to its members alone. It can achieve no freedom for itself, which will not equally benefit all the people. It does not appeal to the mercenary, the vile, or the wicked impulses of humanity. It

urges all to higher ideals and nobler purposes; in order that the principles of the Decalogue, the Declaration of Independence, and the constitutional guarantees of our country may apply equally to all our people.

The appeal of labor in these days is for the workers and their friends to stand true to their cause, and concentrate their energies for the achievement of the largest possible degree of success at the polls, on election day. Always bearing in mind that *the future is ours, that our campaign has just begun.*

Men of labor, friends, sympathizers with the cause of good government stand together now and in the future until the down-trodden are uplifted and injustice and tyranny in all forms are abolished.

## GOOD RESULT OF UNIONS—ALLEGED FAULTS.

"Labor unions have increased wages, shortened hours, introduced government factory inspection, have partially done away with child labor, and done other useful, excellent and beautiful things." Can you guess who wrote this splendid testimonial to the labor union? I find it in a late number of the *Philistine*, and it is from the pen of Elbert Hubbard, the man who is always (since the agitation for the eight-hour workday assumed aggressive shape) so anxious to rant and roar and preach and groan against the tyranny of labor unions. These splendid things have been accomplished by organized labor; but, says Mr. Hubbard, it has walking delegates; it hires men to manage its affairs; it combines for its own interests; its members pay out thousands of dollars in dues every year; it has eight to ten thousand paid agents patrolling the industrial centers—therefore, it is all wrong. Mr. Hubbard bosses the Roycroft outfit—and if all accounts are true, he bosses it pretty thoroughly, not to say tyrannically—he manages its affairs; he is the walking delegate of the place where they do "pretty" printing with cheap labor and demand high prices for the product—therefore all must be wrong at the East Aurora philosopher's stone. Every great factory hires some one to attend to its business—it has its bosses and its walking delegates; the great (and small) railroad and steamboat companies are likewise similarly afflicted—they have their dictators, bosses and walking delegates (and they'd go to the demnition bowwows in about a week if they didn't have them); the banks and great exchanges—how awful it seems, but it's true—have presidents at their heads whose word is law, and their walking delegates and paid agents are seen in all the byways and highways of commerce; even the lawyers and doctors in their great (and often necessary) combinations and associations are also guilty of the rank offense of having people to "represent their interests"—to be their walking delegates; the journeyman preacher is ordered 'round by his bishop like the most ordinary hired man, and he obeys and goes out as the walking delegate of the church. Even the great government of the United States is "bossed and manipulated"—it has its dictators and its leaders who are paid to "look after its interests;" its walking delegates cover all its mainland and its islands of the sea; its "paid agents" are at this moment carrying hope and peace to the shores of the troubled and harassed young republic to the south of us. Mr. Elbert Hubbard knows that all things must have a head—even Roycroft print shops and labor organizations. He knows that any organization or any business which attempted to live without a responsible head—a "boss," if you please—would not only fail, but would likewise be the laughing-stock of all sensible men. The labor leader and the walking delegate against whom he so bitterly inveighs are just as necessary as the bank president, the bishop of the church, the captain of the ship or the manager of any great undertaking, and no one knows this any better than the talented but prejudiced and wrong-headed Elbert Hubbard.—*W. N. Brockwell, in Washington Trades Unionist.*

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, will give a ball on Thanksgiving eve at Turn Verein Hall, 353 Turk street.

*O'Connor & Cussen*

SUCCESSORS TO  
O'CONNOR & O'REILLY

UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE FURNISHERS, ARE NOW LOCATED AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND LATEST IN TAILORING AND FURNISHINGS AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES.

**O'Connor & Cussen**

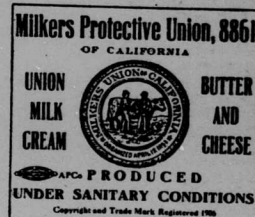
132 Van Ness Ave., Near Hayes  
Formerly 33-35 Fourth Street

**UNION MEN  
and WOMEN**

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



**SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO.  
Undertakers**

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

**DANIEL O'CONNELL  
—COUNSELOR-AT-LAW—**

Offices 419 Clement and 86 Sanchez Streets  
Residence 1433 Sanchez

**"Thin Model"  
Watches**

Thin case—about half the thickness of an ordinary watch.

Case is finished plain—have your monogram engraved on it.

Richness, good taste.

**DEREMER  
& COMPANY**  
1341 VAN NESS AVENUE  
Near Bush Street

(Formerly at 137 Montgomery Street)



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 335 Noe street. Secretary's office and headquarters, St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays, 2570 Geary; headquarters, 1923 Pine.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—J. R. Bleily, Secy., 835 Webster; meet 835 Webster, Mondays.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Supto Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister, P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 260 Noe.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Native Sons' Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Butchers, No. 115—Headquarters, 2774 Bryant; meet every Wednesday p. m., northwest corner 22d and Folsom.

Boat Builders—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Miss E. Humphrey, Secy., 4405 20th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 339 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, at headquarters.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum Secy., Postoffice Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Wolfe's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Slack Barrel), No. 28—Meet 3d Wednesdays at Kentucky and 22d.

Coopers (Machine), No. 131—Meet at Potrero Opera House.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays at 28th and Church.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesdays, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters, Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet every Tuesday.

Freight Handlers—D. J. O'Meara, Secy.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at Eighteenth and Folsom.

Garment Cutters, No. 45—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 124A Eureka.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 260 Noe.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet Saturdays at 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 225 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry's Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters, C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Durant School.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Friday at 260 Noe.

Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 24th and Chattanooga.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secretary, 557 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursday at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Eagles' Hall Wednesday evenings.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—D. McLennan, Secy., 981 Valencia.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East st.

Molders, No. 164—Headquarters, 3003 Mission; meet every Thursday at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five-Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—J. A. Keogh, Secy., headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Makers—Henry Schutter, Secretary, 253 North st.

Pavers, No. 18—J. W. Leary, Secy., 128 Eureka.

Post Office Clerks—G. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom St. Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays at 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 936 Fillmore.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, headquarters, 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12—C. C. Keefe, Secretary, 2311 Howard.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—1st and 3d Mondays, Page and Gough.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Twenty-second and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Ed. McGenity, Business Agent, 155 Henry.

Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Headquarters, 417 Haight; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at headquarters.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Kentucky, bet. 16th and 17th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, at Twin Peaks Hall, T. A. Reardon, 391 Oak.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays. Headquarters, 419 Haight.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Headquarters, 835 Webster; meet at 317 Devisadero, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Street Railroad Construction Workers—J. O'Neil, Secy., 3828 20th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner stereotyping dept., Folsom, near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet at 22d and Folsom, 2d and 4th Fridays.

Ship Joiners—Headquarters, 10 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., cor. California; meet Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—C. H. Hatch, Secy., 371 San Carlos ave.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Jacob Karn, Secy., 1683 48th ave.

Sugar Workers—Meet at Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah.

Stable Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at 1723 Market.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—H. T. Ajax, Business Agent, 3826 Grove, Oakland.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet at Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sunday at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employees—S. I. Simmons, Secy., 434 3d ave.; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 342 9th; H. L. White, Secy.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesday, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays at 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

Web Pressmen—Meet 1st Monday at 340 9th.

The power of steam was known to Hero of Alexandria, who exhibited what seems from the description to have been a small steam engine to Ptolemy Philadelphus and his court about 150 B. C. Pliny describes a small boat built by a "magician" of Rome which moved by means of a wheel "driven by a pot of hot water." Watt's invention of a rotary steam engine was patented in 1769. The first railway locomotive was built by Trevithick in 1804. The first practical locomotive was perfected by Stephenson in 1829. As early as 1707 Denys Papin built a model of a steamboat, which was destroyed by a mob of boatmen. The first practical steamboat was built by William Symington in 1802. In 1803 Robert Fulton, in connection with Chancellor Livingston, built a steamboat, which was tried on the Seine. In 1807 the Clermont began trips from New York to Albany.

The Standard Oil Company has reinstated the officers of the National Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and has agreed to take up the question of increase in wages as soon as possible.

"Hello" girls at the Melbourne Central Telephone Exchange, when notified that they would have to comply with the new regulations, and do a share of Sunday work on the same lines as their sister workers in the various Australian capitals, took advantage of the clause in the Federal public service regulations enabling employees to plead "conscientious objections" to working on Sundays.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council has decided to ask the Government for an amendment of the Shops and Factories Act that will give the Wages Boards power to control the proportion of apprentices, and to secure the abolition of the provision compelling the Wages Boards to base minimum wages and rates on the average rates paid by "reputable" employers to employees of average capacity.

The Illinois Federation of Labor on October 18 passed a resolution condemning the employment of Chinese labor on the Panama Canal.

THE SAME GOOD

# Lundstrom HATS

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

Main Store

1178 Market Street

OLD NUMBER 1458

Branch Stores: 64 Market, 530 Haight

KING SOLOMON'S HALL

FILLMORE NEAR SUTTER

STRICTLY UNION

Enterprise  
Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men In All Its Departments

BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,

CULMBACHER, PILSENER,

STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Armstrong & Levy.)  
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the  
Journemen Tailors' Union  
OF AMERICA  
used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms, entitled to use the Union Label of Journemen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 2, have resumed business and so notified the officers of No. 2. Other firms which may open are requested to notify H. T. Ajax, 3826 Grove St., Oakland, and arrangements will immediately be made to supply them with labels and add their names to this list.

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.  
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, McAllister St.  
Hath, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.  
 Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate ave.  
 Artograph Co., The, 790 Turk.  
 Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.  
 Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.  
 Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green.  
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jesse.  
 Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.  
 Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 Call, The, Third and Market.  
 Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission Sts.  
 Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Eighth and Brannan.  
 Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 Coast Seamen's Journal.  
 Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.  
 Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.  
 Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.  
 Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 Fisk & Syster, 684 San Jose Ave., cor. Twenty-ninth.  
 Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.  
 Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.  
 Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 Greater San Francisco Ptg. Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.  
 Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.  
 Hicks-Judd Company, 270-284 Valencia.  
 Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.  
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.  
 Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 Labor Clarion, 2089 Fifteenth.  
 Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.  
 Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 Lynch & Hurley, 3476 Twentieth.  
 Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.  
 Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.  
 Medina & Co., 3137 Laguna.  
 Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 18th Ave.  
 Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.  
 McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.  
 Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.  
 Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 Peterson, Con H., 33 Ivy Ave.  
 Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 Prouty Press, 208 Noe.  
 Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 Roesch Co., Louis, 2513 Howard.  
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 Roxburgh & Hastings, 350 Fell.  
 Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.  
 Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.  
 Stanley-Taylor Co., Bryant, bet. Third and Fourth.  
 Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.  
 Sutter Press, 448 Haight.  
 Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.  
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 Williams, Jos., 1329 Ellis.  
 Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

Althof & Bahls, Alameda.  
 Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.  
 Brown & Power Co., Clay and Sansome.  
 Hicks-Judd Co., Fourteenth and Valencia.  
 Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.

McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.  
 Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California.  
 Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.  
 Webster, Fred, Hayes and Devisadero.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located temporarily at 342 Ninth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

Charles E. Magoon, the retiring Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, on his arrival at New York, voiced his conclusion that Chinese labor is unsuitable for the Canal work. He says that the principal reason is that our government would not countenance peonage, to which contractors would have to resort to get anything like effective work out of the Chinese laborers. He says that they will not do any more work than they have to, and when they save up a little money they quit work without warning. In Magoon's opinion, the West Indian negro furnishes the best solution of the Canal labor problem.

## UNFAIR

## The Globe Flour Mills

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A 1, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY  
OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK J. SYMMES, Pres. O. A. HALE, Vice-Pres.  
 CHAS. NELSON, Vice-Pres. E. W. RUNYON, Vice-Pres.  
 HENRY BRUNNER, Cashier

Capital paid in - - - \$15,000,000.00  
 Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13  
 DEPOSITS - - - - - 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42  
 Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00  
 Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17  
 F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.  
 Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.

## Atlas Furniture and Auction Co. Inc

## THE PLACE TO BUY

You should look at the immense stock of Bedsteads, Dressers, Stoves, etc. Right Prices and Full Value.

OAK ROCKERS AT \$2.50

The place to buy Furniture, Carpets or other Household Goods is the place where you get the very best for your money.

1140-42-44-46-48-50 McALLISTER STREET, Bet. Fillmore and Webster, San Francisco

Largest Furniture and Auction House  
 on the Coast

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

## PATRONIZE

## Home Industry

## DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER  
BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

H. M. ALEXANDER

Of Typographical Union, No. 21

W. G. WITTMAN

Of Printing Pressmen, No. 2

Good Printing....

.....Right Prices

## AMERICAN PRINTING CO.

Union-Label Receipt Books in Stock

2 ASH AVENUE, Bet. Larkin and Polk Sts.

TELEPHONE SPECIAL 784.

*Jacklin's*  
 Geary Street at Polk

Prices and Quality Must Be  
 Right at the New Store

On this basis we bid for your trade as we are satisfied that our line of Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings, Etc., are positively lower than elsewhere. Try us. : : : : :

Investigate - - - Compare



William had just returned from college to spend his spring vacation. One of the things most noticed by the young man was Fanny, the daughter of Si Perkins, a near neighbor, who had during his absence changed from a tom-boyish schoolgirl into a very beautiful young woman. It seems his father had also noticed the change, and remarked to his son:

"William, have you noticed how old Si Perkin's daughter Fanny has shot up. Seems to me she's gettin' to be a jolly handsome young critter!"

"She certainly is, father," said William, enthusiastically. "Fanny is as beautiful as Hebe!"

"Where's your eyes, boy?" objected the father. "She's a durn sight purtier than he be! Old Si is as homely as Bill Jones's bull pup."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Ex-Congressman Eddy, of Minnesota, was well known as the homeliest man in Congress. He had, in the opinion of his opponents, "wabbled" on the silver issue in the campaign of 1896. A few years later he was to speak in a small town, and on arriving he saw in an opposition newspaper a headline to the effect "Two-faced Eddy speaks here to-night."

That evening when he stood before his audience he said in his low sympathetic voice:

"You know, ladies and gentlemen, that I'm not the man referred to in this paper. It must be some one else, for there is no person here who does not know that if I had two faces I would wear the other one."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Two old friends on the street, locking arms, strolled slowly along, discussing various topics. Personal ones were touched upon at last, and, after exchanging family solicitudes for several moments, the Judge asked the Major:

"And dear old Mrs. —, your aunt? She must be rather feeble now. Tell me, how is she?"

"Buried her yesterday," said the Major.

"Buried her? Dear me, dear me! Is the good old lady dead?"

"Yes; that's why we buried her," said the Major. —*Argonaut*.

A chief of bureau in the Navy Department tells a good story of the time when one of the Secretaries of the Navy got the notion into his head that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands might be attached. So an order to that effect was promulgated. Soon thereafter considerable perplexity and no little amusement was afforded the Secretary when he received the following cablegram from Commodore Fyffe, then in command of the Asiatic squadron: "Secretary Navy, Washington:

The baker is the happiest man ever. Everything he stirs up pans out well. All he kneads is his, he has dough to burn, and his stock is still rising. He certainly takes the cake! He's a stirring chap, and does things up brown. Though he is well bred and somewhat of a high roller, he is not above mixing with his hands. Besides, he is pious, and cheerfully icing his favors for everybody. The baker is the original wise man of the yeast.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Concerning Fairy Tales: "I say, mamma," asked little Tommy, "do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time?'" "No, dear, not always," replied mamma; "they sometimes begin with 'My love, I have been detained at the office again tonight.'" —*Chicago News*.

"It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience to my orders, and in the face of regulations of department, taken up her residence on the station, and persistently refuses to leave."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

"When he proposed, did you tell him to see me?" inquired her mother.

"Yes, and he said he'd seen you several times, but—but, he loved me just the same."—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

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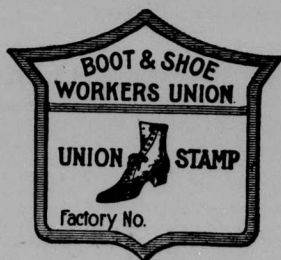
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